

§ 572.66 Test conditions and instrumentation.

(a) The test probe used for head and thoracic impact tests is a cylinder three inches in diameter, 13.8 inches long and weighs 10 lbs., 6 ozs. Its impacting end has a flat right face that is rigid and that has an edge radius of 0.5 inches.

(b) Accelerometer assembly Part No. SA 572.S1 is mounted in the head on the accelerometer mount (shown in Drawing LP 1049/A and identified as item 2) so that their sensitive axes intersect within 0.2 inches at the point of the intersection of a line connecting the longitudinal centerlines of two screws (LP 1049/A, item 3) attaching the accelerometer mount in the dummy head with the midsagittal plane of the head. One accelerometer is aligned with its sensitive axis perpendicular to the horizontal bulkhead in the midsagittal plane, another accelerometer is aligned with its sensitive axis parallel to the horizontal bulkhead and perpendicular to the midsagittal plane, and a third accelerometer is aligned with its sensitive axis parallel to the horizontal bulkhead in the midsagittal plane.

(c) Accelerometer assembly part No. SA 572.S1 is mounted in the chest cavity on the provided mount located on the vertical anterior surface (item 16 detail "A" of drawing LP 1049/A) within 0.2 inches of the mid-point of the mounting bracket in the thorax midsagittal plane located within 0.65 inches anterior to the frontal vertical surface of the mounting bracket (detail A of item 16). One accelerometer has its sensitive axis oriented parallel to the attachment surface in the midsagittal plane, another accelerometer has its sensitive axis oriented parallel to the attachment surface and perpendicular to the midsagittal plane and a third accelerometer has its sensitive axis oriented perpendicular to the attachment surface in the midsagittal plane.

(d) The outputs of acceleration devices installed in the dummy and in the test apparatus specified by this part are recorded in individual data channels that conform to the requirements of SAE Recommended Practice J211, June 1980, with channel classes as follows:

- (1) Head acceleration—Class 1000
- (2) Pendulum acceleration—Class 60
- (3) Thorax acceleration—Class 180

(e) The mountings to which the acceleration sensors are attached shall have no resonance frequency within a range of 3 times the frequency range of the applicable channel class.

(f) Limb joints are set at lg. barely restraining the weight of the limb when it is extended horizontally. The force required to move a limb segment does

not exceed 2g throughout the range of limb motion.

(g) Performance tests are conducted at any temperature from 66 °F to 78 °F and at any relative humidity from 10 percent to 70 percent after exposure of the dummy to these conditions for a period of not less than 4 hours.

(h) For the performance tests specified in §§ 572.62, 572.64, and 572.65, the dummy is positioned in accordance with Figures No. 16, 17 and 18 of § 572.21 (49 CFR part 572) as follows:

(1) The dummy is seated on a flat, rigid, clean, dry, horizontal surface of teflon sheeting with a smoothness of 40 microinches and whose length and width dimensions are not less than 18 inches, so that the dummy's midsagittal plane is vertical and centered on the test surface. For head tests, the seat has a vertical back support whose top is 10.3 ± 0.2 inches above the seating surface. The rear surfaces of the dummy's back and buttocks are touching the back support as shown in Figure No. 16 of § 572.21. For thorax and lumbar spine tests, the seating surface is without the back support as shown in Figures No. 17 and 18 of § 572.21.

(2) The dummy is adjusted for head and thorax impact tests and for lumbar flexion tests so that the rear surfaces of the shoulders and buttocks are tangent to a transverse vertical plane.

(3) The arms and legs are positioned so that their centerlines are in planes parallel to the midsagittal plane.

(4) Performance tests of the same component, segment, assembly or fully assembled dummy are separated in time by a period of not less than 20 minutes unless otherwise specified.

(5) Surfaces of the dummy components are not painted except as specified in this part or in drawings subtended by the part.

Issued on December 13, 1989.

Barry Felrice,

Associate Administrator for Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 89-29485 Filed 12-20-89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-59-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Notice of Finding on a Petition to List an Undescribed Southern Pine

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of finding on petition.

SUMMARY: The Fish and Wildlife Service announces a 90-day petition finding for a petition to amend the List of Endangered and Threatened Plants. The Service finds that the petitioner has not presented substantial information to show that the pine trees in question represent a potentially valid new species, or that their listing as an endangered or threatened species may otherwise be warranted.

DATES: The finding announced in this notice was made in October 1989. Comments and information may be submitted until further notice.

ADDRESSES: Information, comments, or questions should be sent to the Field Supervisor, Jacksonville Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 3100 University Boulevard South, Suite 120, Jacksonville, Florida 32216.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David J. Wesley, Field Supervisor, at the above address (telephone: 904/791-2580 or FTS 946-2580).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 4(b)(3)(A) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended in 1982 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) make a finding on whether a petition to list, delist, or reclassify a species presents substantial scientific or commercial information to demonstrate that the petitioned action may be warranted. To the maximum extent practicable, this finding is to be made within 90 days of the receipt of the petition, and the finding is to be published promptly in the Federal Register. If the finding is positive, the Service is also required to promptly commence a review of the status of the species.

On August 14, 1989, the Fish and Wildlife Service received two letters from Mr. Charles E. Littlejohn of Atlanta, Georgia, on dated July 26 and addressed to the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, and Transportation; the second dated July 28 and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture. The first letter pointed out to the Federal government "the existence of a rare and threatened specie (sic) or sub-specie (sic) of Southern Pine believed to be of the *Pinus taeda* or *Pinus virginiana*, or more likely, an ancient genetic form of one or both of those species, which I shall refer to as the hypothetical *Pinus petitjonii*, subject to Federal research and determination." Mr. Littlejohn sought

"the temporary declaration by the Secretaries of a new specie/sub-specie (sic) of the *Pinus* species pending the determination of the need to place this hypothetical *Pinus petitjonii* specie (sic) and its habitat under protection of the ESA (Endangered Species Act) as appropriate to preserve the specie (sic)."

Mr. Littlejohn noted that a recently deceased pine tree in his yard had been 255 years old, that other equally old trees existed in the area, that they grew very slowly, with dense ring counts, and he claimed that the timber of these old trees had superior structural strength and, because of its heavy resin content, had great resistance to insect and fungus damage both as living trees and as timber. He further claimed that such "primitive" trees are genetically superior to younger trees of the same species, and that the development of "managed forests" and genetic research may have genetically degraded the native species of pine. He also noted that an expressway to be built through northern Atlanta would destroy old pines.

The characteristics that Mr. Littlejohn ascribes to the old pines in north Atlanta are typical of trees growing under high density conditions and do not indicate any unique genetic features. Even if tree breeding and/or natural selection has caused changes in gene frequency in younger pine trees, as compared to older trees, the different age classes still belong to the same population. Members of the same population are always assigned to the same variety, subspecies, or species. There are no known taxonomic references that support Mr. Littlejohn's suggestion that older trees should be treated as a distinct subspecies or variety from younger living trees. The older pine trees in northern Atlanta are not eligible for protection under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act because they do not meet the Act's definition of "species" (which includes subspecies or varieties).

On the basis of the best scientific and commercial information available, the Service found that this petition did not

present substantial information indicating that the action requested may be warranted.

Author

This notice was prepared by Mr. David Martin, Jacksonville Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 3100 University Boulevard South, Suite 120, Jacksonville, Florida 32216 (904/791-2580 or FTS 946-2580).

Authority

The authority for this action is the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543).

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 17

Endangered and threatened species, Fish, Marine mammals, Plants (agriculture).

Dated: December 12, 1989.

Richard N. Smith,

Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 89-29683 Filed 12-20-89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M